or leave the ſchool. The ſchool-room ought to be ſurrounded by a large piece of ground, in which the children might be uſefully exerciſed, for at this age they ſhould not be confined to any ſedentary employment for more than an hour at a time. But theſe relaxations might all be rendered a part of elementary education, for many things improve and amuſe the ſenſes, when introduced as a kind of ſhow, to the principles of which, dryly laid down, children would turn a deaf ear. For inſtance, botany, mechanics, and aſtronomy. Reading, writing, arithmetic, natural hiſtory, and ſome ſimple experiments in natural philoſophy, might fill up the day; but theſe purſuits ſhould never encroach on gymnaſtic plays in the open air. The elements of religion, hiſtory, the hiſtory of man, and politics, might alſo be taught, by converſations, in the ſocratic form.

After the age of nine, girls and boys, intended for domeſtic employments, or mechanical trades, ought to be removed to other ſchools, and receive inſtruction, in ſome meaſure appropriated to the deſtination of each individual, the two ſexes being ſtill together in the morning;

morning; but in the afternoon, the girls ſhould attend a ſchool, where plain-work, mantua-making, millinery, &c. would be their employment.

The young people of ſuperior abilities, or fortune, might now be taught in another ſchool, the dead and living languages, the elements of ſcience, and continue the ſtudy of hiſtory and politics, on a more extenſive ſcale, which would not exclude polite literature.

Girls and boys ſtill together? I hear ſome readers aſk: yes. And I ſhould not fear any other conſequence than that ſome early attachment might take place; which, whilſt it had the beſt effect on the moral character of the young people, might not perfectly agree with the views of the parents, for it will be a long time, I fear, before the world is ſo enlightened that parents, only anxious to render their children virtuous, will let them chooſe companions for life themſelves.

Beſides, this would be a ſure way to promote early marriages, and from early marriages the moſt ſalutary phyſical and moral effects naturally flow. What a different character does a married citizen aſſume from the ſelfiſh coxcomb, who lives, but for himſelf,